What is claimed is

1. A method of producing coryneform bacteria having an improved amino acid- or nucleic acid-productivity, which comprises the steps of introducing a mutation in a promoter sequence of amino acid- or nucleic acid-biosynthesizing genes on a chromosome of a coryneform bacterium to make it close to a consensus sequence or introducing a change in a promoter sequence of amino acid- or nucleic acid-biosynthesizing genes on a chromosome of a coryneform bacterium by gene recombination to make it close to a consensus sequence, to obtain a mutant of the coryneform amino acid- or nucleic acid-producing microorganism, culturing the mutant and selecting a mutant capable of producing the intended amino acid or nucleic acid in a large amount.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the amino acid is selected from the group consisting of glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, serine, phenylalanine, proline and glutamine, and nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of inosine, guanosine, adenosine and nucleotide.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the amino acid is glutamic acid, and the promoter for the biosynthesizing gene is selected from the group consisting of a promoter for glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) gnene, a promoter for citrate synthase (CS) gene, a promoter for isocitrate synthase (ICDH) gnene, a promoter for pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) gene and a promoter for aconitase (ACO)-producing gene.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the promoter for glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) gene has a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) at least one DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of CGGTCA, TTGTCA, TTGACA and TTGCCA in -35 region (ii) TATAAT sequence or the same TATAAT sequence but in which the base of ATAAT is replaced with another base in -10 region, and (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii), wherein the sequence does not inhibit the function of the promoter.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the promoter for GDH has TGGTCA in –35 region,

and TATAAT in –10 region; or TTGTCA in –35 region, and TATAAT in –10 region.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the promoter for CS has (i) TTGACA sequence in –35 region, (ii) TATAAT sequence in –10 region, or (iii) a sequence of the combination of (i) and (ii), and the sequence does not inhibit the function of the promoter.

7. The method of claim 3, wherein at least one of first and second promoters for ICDH has (i) TTGCCA or TTGACA sequence in –35 region, (ii) TATAAT sequence in –10 region, or (iii) a sequence of the combination of (i) and (ii), and the sequence does not inhibit the function of the promoter.

8. The method of claim 3, wherein the promoter for PDH has (i) TTGCCA sequence in –35 region, (ii) TATAAT sequence in –10 region, or (iii) a sequence of the combination of (i) and (ii), and the sequence does not inhibit the function of the promoter.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the amino acid is arginine, and the promoter for the biosynthesizing gene is a promoter for argininosuccinate synthase.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the promoter for the argininosuccinate synthase has a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) at least one DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of TTGCCA, TTGCTA and TTGTCA in -35 region, (ii) TATAAT sequence or TATAAT sequence but in which the base of ATAAC is replaced with another base in -10 region, and (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii) and the sequence does not inhibit the promoter function.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the promoter for the argininosuccinate synthase has a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) TTGTCA in -35 region, (ii) TATAAT sequence in -10 region, and (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii).

~~12. A glutamic acid-synthesizing gene having a promoter according to any one of claims 4 to 8.~~

13. An arginine synthetase gene having the promoter of claim 10.

14. A coryneform glutamic acid-producing bacterium having the glutamate synthetase gene of claim 12.

15. A coryneform arginine-producing bacterium having the arginine synthetase gene

of claim 13.

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16. A method of producing an amino acid or nucleic acid by the fermentation, which comprises the steps of culturing a coryneform bacterium constructed by the method of any one claims 1 to 11 and having an improved amino acid- or nucleic acid-productivity, or the coryneform bacterium of claims 14 or 15 in a culture medium to form and thereby to accumulate the intended amino acid or nucleic acid in the culture medium, and collecting it from the culture medium.

17. A method of producing L-glutamic acid by fermentation, which comprises the steps of culturing a coryneform L-glutamic acid-producing bacterium resistant to 4-fluoroglutamic acid in a liquid culture medium to produce and thereby to accumulate L-glutamic acid in the culture medium, and collecting it from the culture medium.

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